more in width, protected from the sea by a tongue of land ruening to within a few hundred yards of the main shore at the entrance from the ocean, and the water is of sufficient depth to admit the largest ships. Hack of the town extends a lagoon running nearly parallel with the shore of the haror, connecting with the river a short distance to the eastward, into which the river steamers have frequently entered, and which may easily be so ged that vessels can discharge and receive their cargoes on both sides of the town. The land in the vicinity of the town is low and marshy except the coast to the west in the direction of Indian River, which like San Juan itself is composed of black sand. There is no cleared land outside of the town, in any direction except on the few plantations, &c., have been coaxed into a sickly existence by diat of hard labor. After reaching Indian River, about six miles to the westward, some appearance of soil may be seen, and sugar-cane, native vegetables and plants and sugar-cane, native vegetables and might probably be cultivated to advantage. between San Juan and Indian River, a short distance from the sea shore, is a small lake called by the natives Agua Dulce (sweet water),

but as yet not even a hut has been reared on it margin or in its vicinity.

Previous to my arrival here, having read glowing Arevious to my arrival here, having read glowing accounts of the immense tracts of lands of Col. Kinney, and the plantations which he had under cultivation. I had formed the opinion that the Colonel really had accomplished something in the way of at least clearing the wilderness. But I am sorry to say that I have failed to find, or to hear of, a single halfsage of or and, which he can be a single halfsage of the same which he can be a single halfsage of the same which he can be a single halfsage. single half-acre of gr und which he, or his followers, have cleared, much less planted. Two young Germans, attracted here by the heartless misrepresentations of Col. Kinney, attempted to clear a patch of ground near Indian River, with the intention of making a plantation; but after working for several weeks, exposed to all kinds of hardships, and expending all their funds in the fruitless endeavor to settle the "Kinney lands," they abandoned the enterprise, and by the assist-ance of a friend (not Kinney) obtained a passage to New-York, where they have relatives. It is to be hoped that the gallant Colonel, will expend the money he obtained from these young Germans, for the benefit of the destitute others who still remain here belonging to the "Kinney Union," and who have been lured from their homes and friends by such cruel misrepresentations.

The United States frigate Potomac, of the Home Squadron, Captain Powell, bearing the broad pendant of Commodere Paulding, came into port of the evening of the 21st ult. Fleet-Surgeon Dilard left the next day in one of the Transit Com-United States Minister, the Hon. John H. Wheeler, accompanied by Captain Powell as far as Castillo Rapids. Colonel Wheeler returned Wheeler returned with Surgeon Dillard, and spent a day with the Commodore. Col. Hornsby, of the Nicaragua Army, also had an interview with Commodore Paulding. The officers of the Potomac seemed pleased with San Juan, its harbor, and their visit here. The United States steamer Fulton, Lieut. Tilden, arrived a few days after the Potomac, and both left on the 6th inst .- the steamer towing the flag ship to sea. Senor Don Narcisso Espinossa, who was ba-

nished from Nicaragua about the time that Gen. Corral was shot, returned from New-York in the steamer Osprey on the 30th ult., and is still in town. Gen. Melo, who was some months ago banished from Neuva Granada, has been stopping in town for several weeks, awaiting probably the course of events and politics in his State. II. B. M. brigs of war Espiegle and Arab were in port during the stay of Commodore Paulding, and H. B. M. ship of war Eurydice arrived the day that he left. The two brigs have since left—one of them for Bluefields.

From the interior I learn that everything re-

mains quiet. The heads of two Departments-Minister of War, Jerez, and Secretary of State, Beuneventura Silva—had resigned their offices in consequence of Gen. Walker declining to send an armed forced into Honduras to assist their friend the late President Cabañas in fighting against his conqueror, Gen. Guardiola. In getting rid of these two restless and revolutionary characters Gen. Walker has been fortunate, and if they were sent out of the country for a few years it would

not greatly afflict Nicaragua.

From Costa Rica there is nothing new. The last papers mention the arrival at San Jose, feelish son of the present excellent President of Nicaregua, named Roman Rivas, who left here a few weeks ago with some twenty other drunken Bungo men, with the avowed intention of proceeding to Castillo Rapids, destroying the Transit Company's boats, burning the town, and murdering all the "d-d Yankees" residing there. He managed to pick up quite a number of old muskets, and considerable powder and ammunition, but he did not reach Castillo. Becoming sober on his passage up the river, his courage and agua diente deserted him together, and he turned aside into Costa Rica.

The American brigs Olive and C. H Sampson, and H. B. M. ship-of-war Eurydice, Capt. Tarl ion, H. B. M. brig-of-war Espiegle, Commander Lambert, and the Transit Company's steamship Daniel Webster, are all the vessels at present The brig Olive has been here since the latter part of November, having put in in distress, the captain and all on board except one man being sick with "Chegres fever." Capt. Dunning lingered with "Chagres fever" Capt. Dunning lingered until last night, when he expired. There are but two men now able to do duty, the mate and one seaman. The New-York steamer will be looked for to morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Nicars gua Gen. Jerez has resigned the place of Minister of Relations or of Fereign Affairs. A Cabinet quarrel arose on the question of an invasion of Hon duras for the restoration of Gen. Cabacas to power it that State. When an exile Gen. Jerez found shelter is Honduras, and he is indebted to Gen. Cabañas for the means of commencing the late revolution in Nicaragua. He is accused by his companions of allowing his judgment to be warped by gratitude and fidelity. They vindicate their course in the official

journal, El Nicaraguense, as follows:

"The Government are equally as devoted to the cause of liberal institutions in Central America as is Gen. Jerez. But they have thought that the wiser course to advance the general pre-perity was not ag-gression, but to assure and conducte the general peace. Nicaragna, so long torn and devastated by nternal strife, needs repose. Her cities must be re-built, her lands recultivated, commerce recalled to her shores, and the active interchange of productions and of ideas with the world at large will again diffuse riches ad contentment through all ber bergers. In this man the adjoining States to imitate her beneficent institu-tions, and so ka closer union with her fortunate people. But if not—if the humane and philanthropic desires of the Government should be thwarted, the protected olive branch rejected and an attack should come from any quarter, then Nicaragus, grown invincible in her re-jose, with all her energies refreshed and all her strength concentrated, will, with a single blow, crush every op-ponent and forever liberate Central America from the chains of savage despetism and an aristocracy as enselect as tyramical. Two of the officers who condemned Corral have

been murdered. A number of foreigners have protested against the often repeated and forced contributions which have been levied, and some have left the country in consequence.

The government of Costa Rica has offered a German company various privileges and a subsidy of \$80,000 in len years, for the establishment of a line of steamer. between Panama and San Jose, touching at Punta Arenas

la Hondures the executive power has fallen into the hands of Francisco Aguilar, in consequence of the sicktes of Bueso, the Vice-President. Since the defeat of Cabanas the Guatemalan troops have gone home. Emigrants from Nicaragua to Honduras are becom ing very plenty. They are permitted to cross the fractier only on condition of agreeing not to interfere in the internal affairs of Honduras.

ANTIGUA AND JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Osprey, from Carthateas via Jamsics, we have papers from that island to be 19th.

The case of the United States corvette Cyane, at

Antigua, is discussed, and the conduct of Capt. Fairfax commented on with great severrity.

THE AFFAIR OF THE CYANE AT ANTIGUA. The anceremonious appearance of an American ship-of-war in one of our ports last week and the ostensible cause of her visit were the chief topics of conversation and indignant comment for some days. There was nothing extraordinary or objectionable in the fact that the commander of a vessel-of-war, belonging to a foreign power maintaining friendly relations with our Government, had deemed it necessary to call upon our authorities for an explanation of any alleged grievance; but there was certainly enough to provide ill-fedition

but there was certainly enough to provoke ill-feeling in the knowledge that that commander had initiated his proceedings by declining to offer or respond to the cus temary civilities which civilized nations, as well as in diviouals, are in the habit of exchanging when they ppreach each other.
The refusal of the Captain of the Cyane to sainte or return a salute from a British man-of-war lying in the port which she had entered, was clear evidence that he approached our shores in an angry mood, and that port which she had entered, was clear evidence that he approached our shores in an angry mood, and that he had, on ex parte evidence, prejudged the case which subsequently be professed to have come only to investigate. The impression, therefore, created on most minds by this indication of a hostile feeling was, that had the commander of the Cyane found us illustrated to prevent outcomes.

that had the commander of the Cyane found us ill-prepared to prevent outrages, extremities of some kind might have been resorted to by him; and remem-bering the shooting and burning at Greytown by the t en captain and crew of this very vessel, the appre-hension was at least natural.

Meat of our readers are aware of the circumstances which induced the visit of the Cyane; but as these may possibly be misrepresented elsewhere, we deem it essential to state them as we believe they actually occurred.

On the 9th of November last, the Superintendent of Police having received information that a black man, acting as cook on board the American brigantine Loange, then lying in this port, had declared himself a slave, and, complaining of ill usage from the captain, had affered to the boatmen who had obtained access to him a sum of money for his deliverance, that officer remained to the Tressury in order to ascertain the name paired to the Treasury in order to ascertain the name the alleged slave to enable him to apply for a writ of the alleged slave to enable him to apply for a writ of habcas corpus to remove the man from the vessel. Disappointed in his search, and finding only the num-ber of the crew, and not the names, inserted in the entry of the vessel, be frankly informed the Treasurer, Mr. Price, of the object of inquiry, and having pre viously engaged the services of a professional gentle-man to frame the writ, if required, Mr. Shordiche and Mr. Price repaired on board the Loango, accompanied by a revenue officer.

by a revenue officer.

Arriving on board, Mr. Price inquired whether any goods remained unreported, and receiving an answer from the mate in the negative, the revenue officer was from the mate in the negative, the revenue officer was directed to inspect the vessel, and upon a farther question as to the correctness of the report of the number of the crew, the mate voluntarily offered to muster his men, which he accordingly did. The crew being thus assembled, Mr. Shordiche inquired whether they desired to prefer any complaint against the master, to which the men replied in the negative; whereupon Mr. Shordiche directed Jackson (a boatman) to point out the man who had mentioned to him that he had a complaint to make, and the boatmen then pointing to Ross—the alleged slave—stated that he had been informed by him that he was a slave and desired to obtain his freedom.

freedom.

The man Ross, upon this open disclosure being made, appeared much terrified, and at first denied that he was in bondage, but upon Mr. Shordiche and Mr. Price alliaying his fears by intimating to him that he was in a British port, and if necessary would be protected, he confessed that he was a fugitive slave from the State of Kentucky, and had in company with another slave escaped some weeks before, in hope of reaching Canada, but that difficulties arising, they had altered their course to Philadelphia. The companion of his flight had shipped on board a vessel bound for London, while he had obtained employment on board the Longo, whose destination he was told was St. Thomas.*

Messrs. Price & Shordiche explained to the mate that they were unprovided with any legal means just their to remove the man, but that having received his state to remove the man, but that having received his state-ment and ascertained his name, they would on their return on shore, apply for a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before the proper authority. Whereupon the mate, intimating his desire to avoid further trouble, informed Ross that he had his (mate's) free permission to go on shore if he pleased; and upon Ross acquaint-ing him that he had not completed his ordinary duties, the mate voluntarily excused him, and said he would provide a substitute, and even offered to permit Ross's baggage to go on shore with himself—an offer which Mr. Price declined. Mr. Price declined.

The affidavit of both Mr. Price and Mr. Shordishe

The efficient of both Mr. Price and Mr. Shordiohe and the testimony of the people who accompanied them on board go to prove that there was not the slightest attempt at intimidation or violence, and that the mate was fairly made acquainted with the limits of their legal authority. Indeed, the idea of violence was altegether out of the question, as the party who went on board were entirely unprovided with weapone, save the baton of office which the two policemen—who, dressed in plain clothes, were only allowed by their superintendent, at the suggestion of Mr. Price, to assist in rowing the boat—carried, and the entire party only consisted of Mr. Price, the revenue officer, and Mr. Shordiche, beside the four rowers, among which was included the policemen aforesaid.

The substantial correctness of the above details we have taken much pains to ascertain, and we feel that, beside the honor due to them for obeying the noble

beside the honor due to them for obeying the noble impulses of humanity, both Messrs. Price and Shor-diche, as conservators of law and order, adopted the

course most likely to save a disturbance.

They were unwilling to sue for a writ of habeas corpus upon mere report, and at the same time they were fully aware that the belief once spreading among our fully aware that the belief once spreading among our population that a human being was detained as a chattel in our harbor would have quickly occasioned aggressions on the property and persons of the captain and crew of the Loango, which might have resulted in consequences fearful to contemplate. Both the gentlemen had an undoubted legal right to board the Loango while lying in this harbor, and the other as a peace-officer, when he had reason to believe that a disturbance was impending; and both acted with the utmost tact in accomplishing a praiseworthy object, and anverting those unpleasant consequences which were sure to have ensued but for prompt interference.

The same right would have been exercised, and is exercised by these officers at any time, to board a British vessel, when circumstances render it desirable to do so, and it is rather too much to demand or expect that immunity should be granted to a foreign vessel, which is not claimed by, and if claimed, would not be conceded to, one of our own.

To prate about an insult to the American flag, or an invasion of the sacred right of American citizens, in this case, is simply an absurdity worthy of the impudence of the American citizens, in this case, is simply an absurdity worthy of the impudence of the American absurdity worthy of the impudence of the American citizens, in this case, is simply an absurdity worthy of the impudence of the American charger.

invasion of the sacred right of American citizens, in this case, is simply an absurdity worthy of the impu-dence of the American character. Where is the re-spect paid to our nationality, when a British vessel, for purposes of commerce, goes into some of the American slave ports, and whatever be the rank, position or re-sponsibility on board the ship of any man happening to possess a tinge of sable in his complexion, he is forcibly dragged out of his vessel and incarcerated in a filthy prison.

Hapless, indeed, is the fate of the unlucky wretch if he is mable or his Captain is unwilling to defray the cost of his maintenance while in that dungeon. Sold by public outery, a life of servitude in the rice-wamps of Carolina or in the cane-fields of Louisiana, is his lot. of Carolina or in the cane-fields of Louisiana, is his lot while the name of Briton, to which he lays claim, is hope that it may relax the rigor of his bondage, is echoed back in cruel derision by his relentness task-masters. We know of more than one personal ac-quaintance who not three years ago was made to taste

masters. We know of more than one personal acquaintance who not three years ago was made to tasts the luxuries of an American jail, on which occasion the master and owner (a colored man) of the vessel—sailing out of London—was himself only saved from sharing the fate of the majority of his crew by the perpetration of a fraud, excusable, perhaps, under the circumstances, of presenting a fictifious certificate of his being a native of Malta, which document was manufactured for the express occasion in London.

With reference to Capt. Fairfax, his Excellency the Governor, after a patient investigation of the whole affair, and a strict examination of all parties concerned, in the presence of the captain of the Cyane, found is impossible to acquiesce in the demands of the Captain, either for an apology or record of censure of the conduct of Mesers. Price and Shordiche—ascertaining which decision of his Excellency, the irate commander, we are informed, exhibited a memorandum to the Governor, offering the extreme alternatives of apology or rupture, thus placing the dispute upon a footing involving dishonorable concessions on the one hand, or implying, possibly, compulsory proceedings on the part of the United States Government on the other.

The discussion arriving at such a climax, we are not surprised to learn that his Excellency felt it incumbent on bim to deeline any further attempt to modify the valiant commander. We believe, however, that previous to his departure Captain Fairfax addressed a dispatch to his Excellency, intended, no doubt to be explanatory of the spirit in which he took his departure fer and the gua, but which, we understand, was any thing but conclilatory.

It is a singular feature in the affair that Mr. Higin-botham, the commercial agent to the United States, did not acknowledge and express his dissatisfaction with

botham, the commercial agent to the United States, bottom, the commercial agent one Chited States, not acknowledge and express his dissatisfaction with the explanatory dispatch which the Governor addressed to him immediately after the occurrence complained of His Excellency was therefore, no doubt, left under the impreceion that the matter was satisfactorily explained,

The subsequent detailed account of the advantures of Roses are published some weeks ago in The Courser, and it differs in no material point from the clear and convincing narrative of the manuface of land by himself while on board the vessel.

entil the sudden advent of the Cyane dispelled the

Nor does it appear that Capt. Fairfax was acquainted with such explanation till after his arrival here, when, with a mind already inflamed by a partial stetement of the facts of the case and the noisy ebulitions of some half dozen American sympathizers st. John's, we do not wonder that he was dispossessed that coolness of judgment which might otherwiof that coolness of jadgment which might otherwise have rendered him amenable to reason and caused him to pay some little regard to statements made on eath by gentlemen of high respectability, even although such testimony was somewhat at variance with the stery invented by the mate of the Loango, who, it might be presumed, was naturally anxious to excuse himself in the eyes of his captain.

It is to be hoped that this ridiculous quarrel will be suffered to rest where it at present is, but if not, and mischief should ensue, parties in this island feel regret at having—we are willing to believe unthinkingly—while the American commander was in the island.

at having—we are wining to becave untainkingly—while the American commander was in the island, striven their best to foment a dispute which had its origin in a baseless idea of privileges which can never, consistently with far higher and holier claims, be for a single moment tolerated.

We are requested to state, upon rehable authority, that the information received by our cotemporary of

We are requested to state, upon rehable authority, that the information received by our cotemporary of The Register respecting the orders said to be issued to the Queen's plot, with reference to the Cyane, is incorrect, and that Mr. Fox was not any time forbidden to take that vessel out of port. The fact, too, of the Medea having been warped into the position as described by our cotemporary, had nothing whateverwee are also assured by the best authority—to do with the relative situation of the Cyane.

The Jamaica Standard, commenting upon the case.

'In the case of the Loango there is literally not a text of complaint against the British authorities "In the case of the Loango there is literally not a pretext of complaint against the British authorities, nor the remotest justification for the ungentlemally pugnacity of Commander Fairfax. His conduct is precisely what we designated it in our former article. It was that of a bully, who conceived that the threatening aspect of his carronades would frighten the British authorities into humble apology, to his own personal exaltation.

"It is to be hoped that this discourtesy of Commander Fairfax will not be forgotten by British menof-war, and that when the Cyane, under the command of this valiant Bobadil, does condescend on a future occasion to salute the British flag, a befitting silence on the part of our slips will mark the contempt in which his conduct is held by every officer in our service.

By this arrival we have Kingston papers to the 19th

The subject of the immigration of free colored mer from the United States still occupies the attention of the Jamaica papers. The Kingston Morning Journal locks to it for a supply of small farmers, which it says re greatly more needed than day-laborers.

The Jamaica Legislature was in session. The Gov-

ernor has addressed to them a communication recommending them to adopt some plan of employment for the Chinese immigrants wandering about the streets.

The Cornwall Chronicle is in great alarm about what it calls the undefended condition of the island, so many troops having been withdrawn. The Kingston Journal ridicules its apprehensions as utterly groundless, and condemns it as indiscretion.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856. There was, last week, loitering about this city a German, a seafaring man, who professed to be a naturalized citizen of the United States. He did not deny, I am told, he had been on the Coast of Africa in a slaver, and even went so far as to express a determination to go on a similar voyage whenever an opportunity offered. He scattered his gold with a liberal hand, "standing treat for all hands" without being urged to do so, and consequently had "troops of friends" among the loafers of bar-rooms. At length growing bolder, finding no notice was taken of him by the authorities, he openly avowed that he was the chief-mate of a slaver fitting out within thirty leagues of this city, and one evening had the audacity to offer to ship as second-mate an "old salt" whom he chance to fall in with at a bar-room. The old true-hearted sailer, an Eastern man, scorned the offer; cared not for gold obtained in so dishonest a "manner," and made public the offer that had been made to him. Next morning the German was non inventus, it being believed he feare-being denounced and apprehended, and concluded it would be more prudent to make himself scarce. It is not known whither he went, but it is supposed he is the mate of the vessel known to have been fitted out near Bahia Honda, of which I gave you intelligence in my last letter.

Don. J. A. Paiejo, agent of Queen Christina, in

this Island, died quite suddenly the week before His embalmed remains ast at Cienfuegos. reached this city two or three evenings since, and

reached this city two or three creasing he was interred by torch-light.

The U. S. ship Potomac, Cemmodore Paulding, arrived here on the 20th inst., and the steamer this day. The two seamen, Wynn and Fulton this day. The two seamon, Wynn and Chauney, have been sent to the Isle of Pines to serve their term of imprisonment.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. From The Evening Post.

An earnest desire is expressed by many to keep the Democratic party united, and especially to have all Democrats act in concert on the Presidential election. But few, however, of even those who are most ardent and astute seem to think it of much moment to take into account political principles in effecting or continuing this union. It would be difficult, perhaps, for them to tell what constitutes Democracy in 1856. The

to tell what constitutes Democracy in 1856. The Democratic party rendered in its day great and important services, and accomplished the purposes for which it was instituted. But the Bank, the Currency, the Deposits, the Independent Treasury, and other incidental questions connected with the finances, are no longer in controversy. Until they were disposed of, there were antagonist parties engaged in a great intellects and political struggle for their adjustment.

The end sought has been accomplished. One of the parties engaged in that mighty contest, extending through a period of twenty years, found the verdict of the country emphatically against it, and practical experience and observation have satisfied the minority that the views of their opponents were less objectionthat the views of their opponents were less objectionable than they had imagined, and the result is the defeated party has abandoned its organization, and no longer has an existence. There are no differences of opinion among the people in relation to past questions. Instead of being issues, they have become matters of history. Of the giant minds that entered on that countries in the property of history. Of the guant minds that entered on that great struggle, few, comparatively, remain. Jackson, Wright, Forsyth, Woodbury and Grundy, with Webster, Clay and Berrien, are no longer among as. Benton, who stood second to none in zeal, ability, service and resolution, survives; but those who are talking of the union of the Democratic party would scarcely admit that this veteran soldier of thirty years belongs to what they now call the Democratic party. He, meanwhile, would probably be as little disposed to recognize those who have adopted the name, as the same men who, under the lead of himself and others, fought the real battles of Democracy in years that are gone.

There is an Administration party in the country, and great efforts are made to strengthee it by appropria ing to it the name of Democracy, and thus giving it the benefits of those services which other and better minds have achieved. But is there any analogy between them? The administration party of 1856 bears no more comparison with the Democratic party of 1856 than do the qualities of Franklin Pierce with those of Andrew Jackson. One elevated the character of the

than do the qualities of Frankin Pierce with those of Andrew Jackson. One elevated the character of the country and the Government; the other has degraded both. While even opponents were compelled to re-spect and admire the stern patriotism and elevated tone of the administration twenty years ago, the sup-ple friends of this Administration feel their inability to defend it on its own merits, and strive in vain to con-cept it with the real. et it with the past.

defend it on its own merits, and strive in vain to connect it with the past.

The men most auxious to sustain this Administration, and as solicitous as any to baptize it with a name that Jackson, Benton and their associates earned, are the Cushings and Wises and Toombess that gather round it—men who were the violent opponents of the Democratic party, so long as the old issues were maintained. These and their associates not only shape and direct the policy of this Administration, but they are the governing managers of the proposed Cincinnati Convention, in connection with the nuffiliers, those impleasable opponents of Jackson. He must be a superficial observer who is not aware that the present Administration party is the reverse of that which twenty years since gave character to the country. Those who rule in its councils were the antagonists of the Democratic party in the days of its renown.

Mr. Pierce was, at that period, in Congress, and associated with the Democratic party, a man of pleasure, of indelent habits, investigating no questions himself, but relying on the labors of Wright and Beston

and others, to whose views he conformed. But Cu hand others, to whose views he conformed. But Cu hing and Wise were also then in Congress, opposing with all the seal, industry, and ability they persessed, every measure of the Democratic party. Jefferson Davis came into Congress at a later period, the pupil and disciple of millification, and active for years in getting up conventions under the promptings of Mr. Calhoun, to inforce his peculiar and provincial policy. These are the leading men of the Administration party, the Mentors that have taken the place of Wright and Berton with the President: they are arranging for a Benton with the President; they are arranging for a President at Cincinnati, and it is carnestly entreated that all Democrats will unite to sustain their nomi-

In the long-delayed organization of the House of In the long-delayed organization of the House of Representatives—in the cardidates of the Administration party for Speaker, as well as the whole proceedings of the Administration itself, there is little to column additional to the old Democrata, or indeed to say party. In presenting Mr. Richardson, a man of admitted inferior qualifications, but who had been the chairman of the committee that reported the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, an insult was offered to the whole of the Free States; and when, finally, of ar obstructing the operations of the Government tion of the Missouri Compromise, an insult was offered to the whole of the Free States; and when, finally, after electrocting the operations of the Government until the people were becoming restive, they changed their candidate, Mr. Orr, a South Carolica nulliner, was substituted for Mr. Richardson. Herein are seen traits and features that disclose the policy of the Administration party, but nothing that identifies it with the measures of the men of the Democratic party.

Extreme anxiety is manifested among a certain class to surrender themselves to the decrees and manage to surrender themselves to the decrees and manage nent of the Convention at Cinemnati, regardless of all principles—past, present and future—a Convention in which the substantial Democracy of the Free States, on the old financial questions, will be powerless and impotent. Most of the better minds will refuse to ally themselves to that intrigue, for they have the sagacity to perceive that it is a mere contrivance to promote the designs of the nullifiers and renegade politicians who are associated with them, whose aim is to prolong the policy of this Administration.

Whether the candidate nominated shall be Pierce, or Buchanan, or Bright, is of little moment; the policy which the nullifiers have introduced under this administration, they propose to continue in the future, through the instrumentality of the Cinemnati Convention. Intensely partisan itself, the administration

through the instrumentality of the Cincinnati Convention. Intensely partisan itself, the administration compels its retainers to be not less so. The letter which Mr. Attorney-General Cushing wrote at an early day to Massachusetts, and which Mr. Secretary Davis telegraphed to Mississippi, announcing, in the name of the President, that it was intended by the Central Government to "crush out opinions" in the States that did not conform to the standard which the nullifiers and Whigs had established at Washing on, was a missive to every Custom-house officer, Fostmaster, Attorney, Marshal and Law officer in the country. Hence, the Government officials, scattered over the country, are an administration committee of vigilance, Hence, the Government officials, scattered over the country, are an administration committee of vigilance, to premote its party schemes and views—to see that delegates are duly elected to the Administration Convention, and to unite all whem they can seduce into that great intrigue, under the delusive pretext that it is a scheme to unite the Democratic party. Unite it in what 1—for what object 1—for what principle? Not those of Jeffersen or Jackson, or, indeed, of any President that preceded the present incumbent.

MORE SLAVEHOLDING GASCONADE. - We published the other day a bill of pains and penaltics against the citizens of Massachusetts, introduced into the Alabama Legislature, the substance of which was that any Massachusetts man found in Alabama might be mu dered, robbed, maimed and chested at the pleasure of any of the chivalry of that State, without any interference on the part of the law, until the Massachusetts Personal Liberty Law is repealed—a sort of plenary indulgence, so to speak, granted to all the faithful to cemmit with impunity during that interval all sorts of crimes against citizens of Massachusetts. It will be seen by the following paragraph that a Committee of the Virginia Legislature proposes to apply a similar discipline to the citizens of Pennsylvania. Does Gov. Wise consider this as within his rule of "calm, digni-

"fied and patient composure?"

"A Select Committee of the Virginia House of Delegates has reported a bill to "protect James Parsons, jr.," of Hampshire, and other citizens of the Common wealth, in the prosecution and maintenance of their constitutional rights. The said Patona is now under recognizance to appear before the County Court of Blair County, Pat, to answer to the charge of kidnap-Blair County, Pa., to answer to the charge of kidnapping, under the laws of said State, he having pursued to said county and end aver at to reclaim a fugitive slave, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress known as the "Fugitive Slave Law." The bill prohibits the said Parsons, under a penalty of \$6,000, from appearing and pleading to the charge aforesaid, and provides that the Commonwealth of Virginia shall assume on his behalf all costs, those, forfeitures, &c., incurred by his not appearance—the amount to be paid by the Governor out of the contingent fund. The bill further provides that if the said Parsons shall her cafter be arrested and imprisoned upon the charge aforesaid, the Governor of Virginia is directed to demand his incuediate surrender, and in default thereof shall cause the writ of habeas corpus to be applied for, &c. If his release he not then effected, the Governor is directed, ten days after the proclamation, to seize and nis rected, ten days after the proclamation, to seize and imprison all citizens, and to seize and hold all property of the State of Pennsylvania and of citizens thereof, until the release and surrender of said Persons. For the enforcement of the proceedings contemplated by this proposed law, the Governor is authorized to call this proposed law, the toverhor is authorized to call upon and command the services of all civil and military officers of the State, and all private citizens whatsever, &c. It is further provided that the provisions of this bill shall be extended to any other citizens of Virginia who may hereafter be placed in the situation of said Parsens.

THE TRIBUNE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. -The following is an extract from one of our business letters:

" South Newmarket, N. H., Jan. 23, 1856 .- I send you berewith a check on the Bank of Commerce for \$104, the same being the amount paid by fifty-two subscribers to THE SEMI-WELKLY TRIBUSE. The are one hundred and sixty voters in this town and it gives me pleasure to be able to prove to you that so many of them are constant readers of THE TRIBUSE. I would say that the prospect for the future in New-Hampshire is cheering to the friends of Freedom. The old enemy has been forced to the wall, and he will be kept there."

DISTRESSING NEWS .- The Southside Democrat states that a day or two sine a gentleman named S. A. Kewsen of Wilmington, N. C., on a bridal tour to Peter-burgh, went down to the river to skate, his wife standing on the bank watching him. He broke through, but not out safely; but his wife was so overcome by the accident that she has become a maniac.

Gen. Sherman, the Clerk of the Assembly, has made the following appointments of Deputy Clerks: Owen Archer of Wayne, Reading Clerk; J. B. Cushman of Oneida, Journal Clerk; Gerra, M. Stevens of Kings, Engrossing Cork; C. M. Scholefield of Oneida, Pay and Stationery Clerk.

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press announces the sudden death of Prof. Zadock Thompson of that place.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

The Board of Ten Governors held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon-Gov. DRAPER in the Chair. The regular weekly statement shows the number of nmates of the various institutions to be 6,546, as fol-

N A	mber remainsited	ring Jan. 1				.6,48 .1,65
Di	Total.				9	7,53 6 2
N	A petition	ming Jan. 2 Was Inc	cived fr	om a num	ber of l	.6,54 iquo

of fines collected from them for setting liquor in cance of the Maine Law. Referred to Committee

ance of the Maine Law. Referred to Committe on Out-door Poor.

The number of out-door poor receiving aid in the three upper Wards was said to be greater than in the other numeteen. Dissatisfaction was manifested by several of the fovernors.

Gov. Dronte called the attention of the Board to an advertisement of a new gift enterprise, and offered a resolution calling up on all good chrone to discountenance it. He said that the man who advertised it was under bonds not to do so to the extent of \$3,000. He suggested the propriety of ordering a prosecution of that bond.

The subject of Salaries was brought up, and Gov.

that bond.

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DEAPER said that some changes should be made; some of their employee might be dispensed with and the wages of others should be increased. Considerable discussion ensued, and the Board adjourned.

FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE
BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
The Members of this Committee met in the Clerk's
Office, City Hall, last evening, Mr. John Brady in the
Chair.
The petition of Hose Co. No. 7, saking that their

bouse be raised one story, was heard. The Committee romised to look into the matier.

The petition of No. 17 Engine Company for a new

ei gine, or repairs to their old one, was supported by the Foreman. The Committee decided to refor the matter to Mr. Torboss to examine the engine. The petitions of Engine Co. No. 20 and Hose Co. No. 8 for a new house, was heard. One of the companes occupy a house in Codar street and the other in Temple afrect. Engine Co. No. 20 have been notified to leave

occupy a nouse in Couar street and the other in Temple atrect. Engine Co. No. 20 have been notified to leave on the 1st of May next. A lot in Ce-tar street large enough for both, is for sale for \$42,000, which the cou-parties desire to obtain. The matter was postponed for few days.

Engine Company No. 50 petitioned for a new house. appeared in evidence that their present premises are evyold and dilapidated. The Committee will report

It appeared in

very old and dilapidated. The Committee will report in favor of the petition.

An ordinance reorganizing the Fire Department, which had been drawn up by Councilman Pinckney and referred to the Committee, was next taken up.

Mr. I. A. Smith, one of a Special Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives to act with the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives to act with the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives to act with the Committee Committee and the committe mon Council in the premises, stated that the matter would occupy much time, and needed considerable

The Committee decided to meet at as early a day as possible, and consult with the Committees from the Representatives and the Board of Engineers and Fore-tren, and also with the Fire Commissioners.

The petition of Jacob Larrick for \$200, for injuries received by him as fireman by falling through a sky-

received by him as fireman by falling through a sky-light at a fire in Marketfield street in July, 1854, and disabling him for four months, was taken up. This petition has been before the Common Council for over

The foreman of Hose Company No. 4, of which Mr. Larrick is a member, testified to the facts in the case, as set forth in the petition, and the worthiness of the

mr. Pittlirs, one of the Trustees of the Fire Department Fund, testified that the petitioner, when in hospital, said he did not need assistance. Since that time he made application to the Trustees for aid, but they decided that according to their charter he could not claim assistance from the Fire Department Fund. not claim assistance from the Fire Department Fund.

He knew the fireman to be worthy—none more so in
the department; but he could not recommend the
Committee to grant his prayer, as it was the duty of
the Fire Department Fund to afford relief to all worthy firemen. He did not apply until he had recovered.

Mr. WATKINS, another Trustee, said that when Mr.
Larrick came to them for assistance they asked him if
he had a family or was in want. He answered "No:
"I want to be paid for the time that I lost," Taat
they could not do.

Mr. WESMAN (foreman of No. 5)—The petitioner
was injured at a fire once before, but he did not apply
for compensation then.

was injured at a fire once before, but he did not apply for compensation then.

Mr. Watkins—We visited Mr. Larrick in the Hospital the day after the accident; he then did not want assistance. We did not visit him again, not supposing that he would be long sick. He was two mouths in the Hospital. As he was not sick or in want when he applied, we could not assist him.

The case was laid over for one week. This matter has purzled the Committee so long in consequence of a resolution passed by the Representatives of the Fire Department, requesting the Common Comeil to refer all such applications to the Trustees of the Fire Department Fund. Adjourned to Friday evening.

FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Committee met for the first time this year, esterday afternoon, at the City Hall. Mesers. Voories and Tucker present.

The Fire Commissioners sent in the case of a member of Engine Company No. 1, setting forth that the For man and Secretary of that Company had returned bim to them as expelled, without the sanction of the Company. The Commissioners interrogated the Fore-man, Jas. M. Byrne, as to his reasons for so doing, when he refused to answer. The Commissioners voted in favor of removing Mr. Byrnes. Decision confirmed by the Committee.

by the Committee.

A communication from the Chief Engineer, relative to precuring runners and hiring teams for fice engines, and asking for authority to do so, was laid over in the

absence of that officer.

The dispute between Engine Companies Nos. 33 and 28, about a certain Engine No. 18, was referred to the Fire Commissioners. The Committee adjourned.

FIRES.

THE FIRE IN PRINCE STREET. The fire in the foundery of Luther Morey & Co., No. 117 Prince street, on Menday night, reported in yesterday's Tr BUNE, originated from the farance connected with the steam boile, in the cellar. The flames exclouded to the spartments of Hoffman & Mauror, wood enevers, in the same building, damaging their stock to the smount of \$40; insured \$2,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The building, owned by P. L. Wilson, was damaged to the amount of \$200; insured \$2,000 in the St. Nicholas and \$2,000 in the St. Marks Insurance Companies. The machinery, also belonging to Mr. Wilson, was damaged to the amount of \$75; no insurance. Luther Morey & Co.'s loss was but trilling.

FIRE AT MOUNT HOPE.

At a late hour Monday night a fire broke ut in the new two-story house owned by Mr. Bedell, at Mount Hope, one mile from Fordham, in Westchester County. The building was entirely destroyed, nothing being saved except a few window sashes, doors, and some lumber in the lower part of the pre nises. There had been no fire in the house during Monday, as the workmen were not at work on that day. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as the footsteps apparently of a man were easily traceable to the newly-fall n snow, as he entered and came out of the building. The footsteps could only be traced to the road, where they were lest sight of. The structure was valued at \$5,000, and is, we understand, fully insured in this city.

THE CASE OF OFFICER CHURCHILL.

The case of Policeman William Churchill of the Thirteenth Ward, who was arrested some time since upon a change of compounding a felony, was heard yester-day afternoon before Judge Ostorne at the Mayor's Office. The facts of the case have heretofore been published in THE TRIBUNE.

Mary Ann Moore was called and sworn, but before giving her testimony, Mr. Richard Busteed, counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Moore in the indictments pending against them, stated that the witness and her husband, Samuel Moore, were indicted in 1855 for receiving stolen goods and that thee indictments were still pending in the Court of Sessions. Mr. Moore had been admitted to b ... in the sum of \$1,000 and Mrs. Moore was allowed to go on her own recognizance. The testimony that she might give would doubtless criminate her, but neither himself, Mr. or Mrs. Moore had any objection in the matter provided the magistrate would give here an assurance of some kind that the testimony taken would not be used on the trial of the indictments perding sgainst them. Unless he could have such an serance he would not care about having them ex-

Mr. Clinton, counsel for Policeman Churchill, conter led that the magistrate had nothing beay in the matter and had no right to give any such assurance as asked for

Judge Osborne said that he looked at the matter in this light. The case first came up before the Mayor, who, not having time to attend to it, referred the matter to him. The Mayor handed him two affidavits made by Mrs. Moore and her husband, but he did not know whether the Mayor had made any pledge to either of them. Mr. Clinton only seeks to cross-exstaine the witnesses and he did not think there was any particular objection as the affidavits they had made before the Mayor were full. He would have no objection to meeting Mr. Busteed and Mr. Clinton and District-Attorney and arrange the matter in a

After some further remarks from the counsel, the case was adjourned till Wednesday (to-day) 11 c'clock A 13.

CITY ITEMS.

THE HEALTH WAPDENS SWORN INTO OFFICE .-Mr. George W. Morton, the new City Inspector, appeared at the Mayor's Office yesterday afternoon, with the Health Wardens recently appointed by him and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The following, who were present, were duly sworn to faithfully perform the duties of the office assigned them: First Ward, Noeh B. Stokley; Second Ward, Richard L.

Ward, Noeh B. Stokley; Second Ward, Richard L. peared at the Mayor's Office yesterday afternoon, with the Health Wardens recently appointed by him and

Gli ert; Third Ward, Charles Hicks; Fourth Ward, Wm. W. Woodward; Sixth Ward, Joseph Canning; Seventh Ward, Wm. A. Haggerty; Eighth Ward, Gan aliel S. Leacraft; Ninth Ward, James H. Demarest: Tenth Ward, John Slowey; Eleventh Ward, Oliver Green: Thirteepth Ward, James P. Abbott; Fourteenth Ward, Wm. S. Wood; Fifteenth Ward, John S. Vreeland; Sixteenth Ward, Charles Tripp; Seventeenth Ward, Lewis J. Kirk; Eighteenth Ward, Leidy Bilger; Nineteenth Ward, Charles L. Frost; Twentieth Ward, Remans Woolsey; Twenty-fire Ward Sandford Stanley: Twenty-second Ward, Wm. Halden. The Wardens of the Fifth and Twelfth Wards were absent. Some new arrangements have been made by Mr. Morton to ascertain the sanitary condition of the city. On the first of February the Wardens will commence an examination of each ward. They are to visit every house, obtain the names of the ewners and occupants, the number of stories to each bouse, and the number of families living in each house. The number of adults and children in each house is to be ascertained, and the condition of the house as regards ventilation, cleanliness, &c. Slaughter-houses, stables, factorics, pig-pens, &c., are also to be visited and reported upon, for the purpose of gathering in formation as to the effect they may have on the public health. The Health Wardens will also notice the drainage of surface water, how it is carried away, and whether there are any cess pools or sinks in a filthy condition. These facts are to be reported in books prepard for the purpose, and handed to the City Inspector once a week until the work is completed

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT. HALDEMAN.-We understand that Lieut, Horace Haldeman, who has just been acquitted by a General Court-martial, has sent in his resignation to the War Department, in consequence of the view taken of the matter by Gen. Scott in the general order announcing his acquittal.

We call attention to the Temperance meeting to be held this evening at the Allen street Presbyterian Church, near Grand street.

The girls of Grammar School No. 42, Allen street, give a Concert to-night, at the Broadway Tabernacle, under the direction of Mr. G. F. Bristow,

The Seventh Lecture of the course in aid of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood was delivered ast evening in Clinton Hall by the Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe of Baltimore. It was a fulsome eulogy of Charles I. as a scholar, a divine, a devotee, a husband, (taking into consideration the average fidelity of the time,) as a king, and as a man. The hall was

VALLEY FORCE LODGE,-A public meeting of the Valley Forge Lodge of the American Protestant Associetion was held last evening at No. 187 Bowery. About sixty persons, including a dozen ladies, listened to an address from Mr. Williams, and a long discourse against Remenism by the Rev. Dr. Welsh, after which Mr. Warden, an Englishman, made his maiden speed on Protestantism.

We are requested to call the attention of the charttable to the case of a destitute and suffering family, nam Rerker, at No. 548 (freenwich afreet, one door from Barrow.

THE ORPHAN GIRLS' ASYLUM, -SURRENDER OF THE DIRECTOR'S BAIL .- Mrs. Lincoln, the Presidentrix of the " American Ladies' Association for the Benefit of American Orphan Girls," who was arrested last week for obtaining money from our citizens under the pretense of supporting a charity, and who was released bail, was again brought to the Mayor's Office yester day morning. Mr. Daly, her bondsman, appeared be-fore Justice Osborne and surrended the bail. It is said that he did so because he had misunderstood the nature of the case, or it had been misrepresented to him. The magistrate allowed Mrs. Lincoln till to-morrow to procure new bail.

KILLED BY SKOW THROWN FROM A ROOF-ARREST OF Two MEN.-Mr. Wm. H. Warner, residing at No. 169 Amos street, was instantly killed at 4 o'clock yesterday afterneon while in the act of passing the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, by a heavy mass of snew which had been thrown from the roof of a bu lding and struck him upon the head. The Twentyfirst Ward Police were immediately notified, and they conveyed the body of deceased to a drug store, and hence to the Station House. They then arrested Patrick Cassin and Michael Fagan, the men who threw the snow from the roof, and they were looked up to await the result of a Coroner's inquest which will take place to-day. The particulars of the ocourrence were telegraphed to Mr. Crowly, one of the telegraph operators at the office of the Chief of Police, immediately after it took place.

CHARGE OF SUBGRNATION OF PERJURY.—Robert and William Glimore, Joing business in the Eighth avenue on the roofers, were yesterday taken before Justice Flandreau to snewer a charge of subcruction of perjury. It appears that a short time since the Gilmores obtained a judgment in the Buperior Court for \$10,000 against Mr. Horace Cooley, a resident of the Twentieth Ward, and, in order to obtain a declaion is their favor, are alleged to have induced a laborer samed Hiram Klancey to make saidayd, while he was intexicated, that he had served a seminona on Mr. Cooley, notisying him that the case would be tried on a certain day; and it is further alleged that the accused also enteavored to personale a Mr. Peter Begart to swear that he had seen Khmey serve the paper upon Mr. Cooley. Mr. C. denied having had the document served upon him, and arbed a stay of proceedings on that account, and sebsequently Khmey admitted that he did not serve the paper in question, but said he had left a sealed envelope containing something, he knew not what, with a sorvant of Mr. Cooley. The matter will be investigated in a day or two. CHARGE OF SUBGRNATION OF PERJURY .- Robert

LOOK OUT FOR SWINDLERS.—On Monday evening a young man entered the basement of the residence of Councilman Philips, in Greene street, and stated that he had been sent to examine the gas meter. He soon required the servant to guy stairs and light the gas. This was to give him a chance is streat. The dirt, however, had heard of such doings and refused to so. The sharper then lit the gas in the basement and requested her not to turn it off until he returned. He then made his exit and has not since been seen.

Matthew Campbell, were yesterlay arrested, charged with bar-plariously entering the public house of Henry B. Venn, No. 228 Bewery, and tealing thereform a backet of wine and about \$50 worth of clothing. A portion of the property was found in pos-session of the accused, and they were locked up by Justice Flandreau.

Young Eurglans .- Two boys, named Peter and

Danto House Thirty.—A young man named Wm. Thompson was yesterday detected in the house of Mr. Roas, Na. 386 6th-av., helping himself to some clothing. He was dealined nottle be arrived of a policeman, and then taken before Justice Flandreau, who locked him up for trial.

PURGLARY AND ROBBERT OF JEWELRY.—The house of Mr. Wm. Boardman, No. 263 Seventh street, was entered by a cargiar early on Monday evening, and robbed of pewelry to the value of \$668. The theft was not discovered with 5 o'clock, and it is apposed to have been committed while the finity were actus per. The police were notified, but have not succeeded in capturing the burglars. DEATH BY DROWNING .- The body of John M'Gur

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The body of John M'Gurkin, the young sailer who was drowned on Sunday night while attempting to get on board the brig Burlington, to which he belonged, was yesterday recovered, and Coroner Counny held as inquest eron it. The eridence showed the occurrence to have been excidents; and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. Decembed, it agrees, ran away from College in Dubin, and shipped in London as a common sailor for this port. The mate of the vessel took charge of his effects, and will have he body interred today. DEATH AT A POLICE STATION .- Wm. M'Cormick,

PEATH AT A FOILUE STATION.—Will. M'COTMICK, block worth, residing at No. 699 Water street, was found devestered by morning in a cell in the Saventh Ward Statis House where he had been put while stossic intoxicated. A inquest us as held upon the body, and a verdict of Death from a seriou of the brain, was rendered. Deceased was a national freight, 25 years of age.

[Adverdsement.] PHRENOLOGY, -- Professional Examinations, with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character given daily, at the Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for which the highest prize—a GOLD MEDAL—over all contion, at the late Fair of the American Institute was award and be seen at Root's GALLERY, No. 356 Broadway, com Franklines. [Advertisement.]
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Dr. NEWTON'S office

for the speciel treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also Schortta and Canona, is now at No. 133 Fourth avenue, near Thirteenth street.